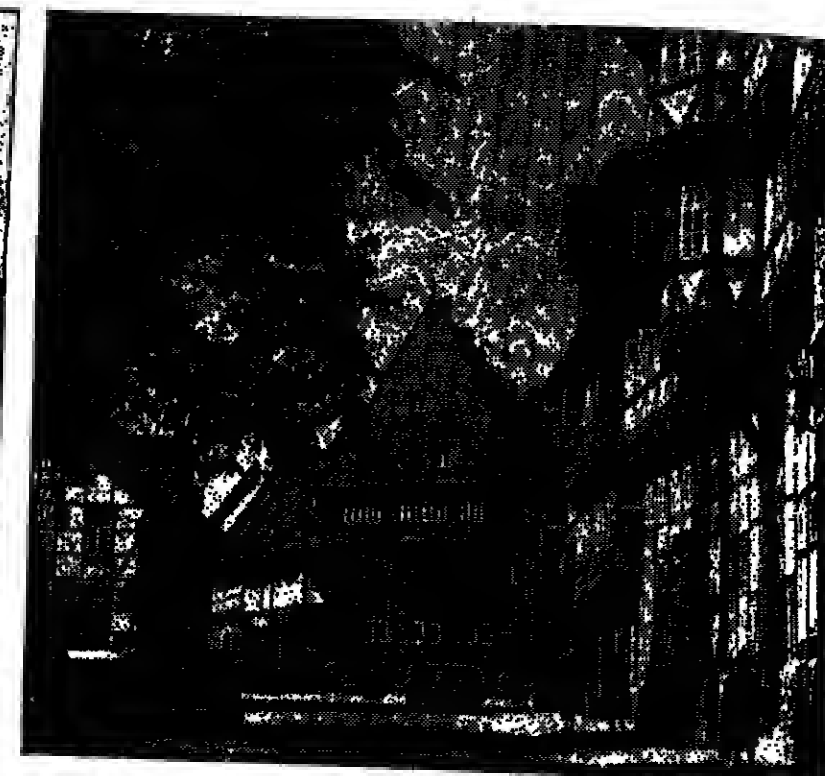
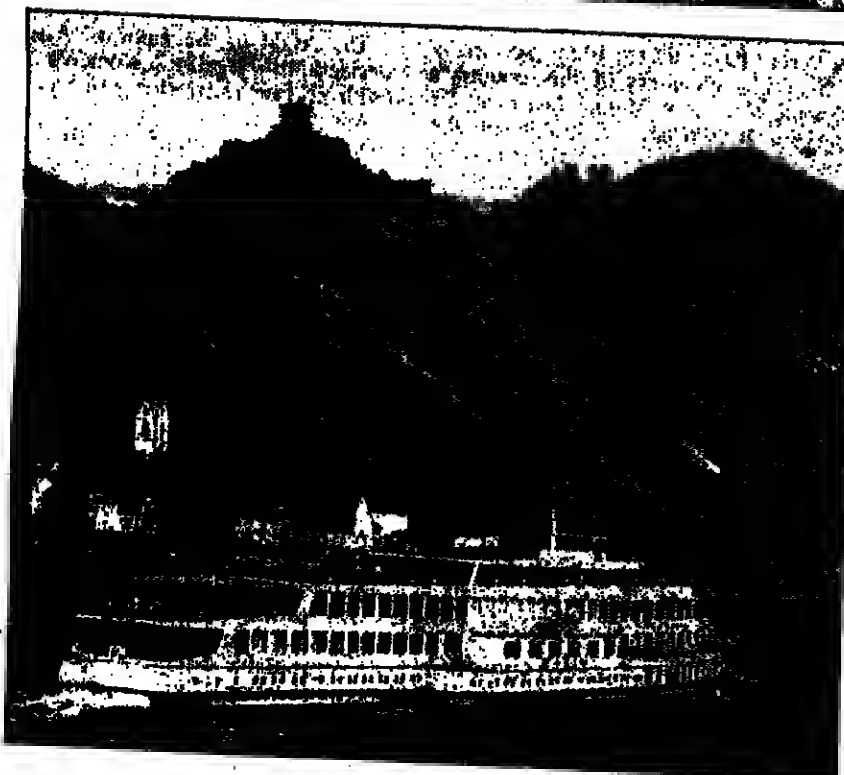


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# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

Hamburg, 7 June 1973  
Fifth Year - No. 582 - By air

## Walter Scheel visits the Middle East

Foreign Minister Walter Scheel's official visits to Egypt, Lebanon and Jordan were intended first and foremost to deal with the political and economic problems that had accumulated between our respective countries.

In the troublesome years following 1965 cultural ties fortunately did not come to an abrupt end, this country's Goethe Institutes being only semi-official in character.

Diplomatic relations with Bonn were broken off by nearly all Arab countries in the wake of Bonn's recognition of the Israeli government.

Virtually the entire Arab world transferred its allegiance, as it were, from Chancellor Adenauer's Federal Republic to the GDR.

In the long run this country, which for a number of years has been a leading European power and an international heavyweight on the economic scene, cannot afford to maintain understaffed, hole-in-the-corner relations with the Arabs.

For Bonn the Arab world represents a trading partner of long standing, an important source of petroleum and, as it happens, an extremely critical observer of Bonn's necessarily positive ties with Israel, the Arabs' rival in the Middle East.

Walter Scheel was evidently delighted at the opportunity of entering into direct talks again, and his gratification was apparent at Cairo airport even before he made personal contact with Egyptian Foreign Minister Sayyid, Deputy Premier Hatem, Vice-President Fawzi and above all President Sadat.

His Cairo hosts were no less gratified, as were the powers that be in Beirut and Amman. Herr Scheel's visit was the first official one by a high-ranking Bonn figure for a decade and the Arabs had long set great store by the re-establishment of diplomatic ties with Bonn.

They had great expectations of Bonn as a mediator in the Middle East and as a provider of generous financial assistance. This much was common knowledge in Cairo weeks before the arrival of the man responsible for foreign affairs aspects of the policies pursued by Willy Brandt, which are both esteemed and popular in the Arab world.

It was in this context that Western ambassadors talked in terms of the Arab

heart panting for cooling streams from Bonn, whereas Bonn's position was rendered somewhat difficult by virtue of its special relationship with Israel and by the need to be increasingly sparing with its development aid allocations.

It came as something of a surprise to note that the Cairo press welcomed Foreign Minister Scheel first and foremost as a mediator between the Arabs on the one hand and the United States and the Soviet Union on the other.

The Egyptians seem to be insistent on this point. In the course of last February's trade talks between Cairo and Bonn, dealing exclusively with Egypt's international obligations and the negotiation of fresh financial aid from this country, the Arabs repeatedly mentioned the possibility of Bonn bringing influence to bear in the Soviet capital.

In addition to bilateral issues the Cairo visit by Bonn's Foreign Minister proved not unimportant for Europe as a whole in that in its course both Foreign Minister Sayyid and Vice-President Fawzi, a man not hitherto known to be pro-European in his outlook, for the first time adopted a positive approach to the European security conference and MBFR talks.

In the past Cairo and other Arab



Walter Scheel with Egyptian Foreign Minister Hassan Sayyid in Cairo on 24 May

capitals have restricted themselves to a cautious approval of the idea of including the Middle East on the European security agenda.

Herr Scheel has now been told, as was intimated in the course of the preliminary talks, that Cairo would like to be directly represented at the security conference.

Egypt's view is that if far-off Canada is to be represented at the conference, then

at least the non-European countries bordering the Mediterranean ought also to take part.

These of course include Israel. Maybe the European security conference will prove an effective international forum paving the way to a peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict after all. At the moment the position is certainly one of stalemate due to rivalry between the great powers.

Heinz Gstrein  
(Vorwärts, 24 May 1973)  
(Photo: dpa)

## Europe cool to US suggestions on revitalised Charter

security on the other being considered to be interlinked.

The reason is that this is indeed the weakest link in the chain of European arguments. The Continent would appear to be unable to join forces not only to make a greater contribution to the defence of the West as a whole but even towards its own defence.

As long as Western Europe cannot even manage this its position with regard to the United States will necessarily be an uncomfortable one, and with an uneasy conscience Western Europe will continue to object to the inclusion of Western defence on the Atlantic agenda.

For the governments of Western Europe this is a short-term and somewhat risky approach. It is shortsighted because it continues to relieve the Europeans of the need to give their future security serious consideration.

Even assuming that the United States will continue to be seriously interested in maintaining its military presence in Europe it is self-evident that the present establishment cannot be maintained indefinitely.

If Nato's Eurogroup continues not to deliver the goods the pressure on President Nixon to reduce America's costly military presence in Europe will clearly increase.

This trend is lent added weight by fresh developments in weapons technology. It has, for instance, been confirmed that US

heavy artillery in Europe is to be supplied with nuclear shells that are, it is claimed, "simpler, more effective and more reliable" than conventional ammunition.

What is more, work has long been in progress on the perfecting of conventional armaments. There are weapons in the offing that are evidently on a par with smaller nuclear devices as regards both efficacy and accuracy.

Far-reaching changes in conventional armament will be the upshot and the result for all practical purposes will doubtless be that deterrent capacity can be either maintained or increased with fewer weapons and less manpower.

This will necessarily affect America's military presence in Europe.

At present Western Europe can certainly not afford to allow inroads to be made on US security guarantees, not only because it lags behind the swift developments in weapons technology that are currently under way but also because the Soviet Union, detente notwithstanding, is pressing ahead with its substantial arms programme.

Many observers have failed to realise that Western Europe's military vulnerability has increased in recent years. It is strange that Western Europeans have signally failed to respond to the change even though it makes them even more dependent on the United States.

America and America alone is in a position to provide an effective counterweight to the Eastern Bloc. This being the case, the negative response by many Europeans to America's suggestion that the entire Atlantic relationship be reviewed is both shortsighted and fraught with danger.

Curt Gasteyer  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 May 1973)

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Munich taught hormone men their lesson



**Dirk Barendse**  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21. März 1977)



## ■ HEALTH

# Works doctors confer in Munich

Städteutsche Zeitung

Workers must be treated like human beings, Bavarian Labour Minister Fritz Pirkel said on opening the Association of Labour Medicine's annual congress in Munich. They must not be looked upon merely as tools in the industrial process.

The factory doctors attending the congress would also like Pirkel's words to apply to their profession. Factory doctors are primarily medics and not a kind of anti-sickness machine.

They no longer want to be looked upon as the "lackeys of capital" — an insult frequently heaped upon them — but as servants of the working man, Professor Werner Klosterkötter of Essen stated.

The Professor would like to see the independence of the works doctor guaranteed — from all outside influences. He believes that the law governing works doctors proposed by the SPD-FDP coalition will threaten this independence to a certain degree.

The Metalworkers Union insists on the worker participation in questions of personnel — embodied in the 1972 industrial relations law — being extended to cover the factory doctor service and safety experts employed by concerns.

The doctors believe there is some danger in works councils being able to influence the appointment of factory doctors and in works doctors being obliged to report to these councils.

Professor Klosterkötter would like to

see the doctor's neutral status in society preserved in the working world as well. He sees the necessity of close cooperation between works doctors and works councils but believes it wrong for the doctor to be legally subordinate to the works council.

In view of the increasing trend towards "medical consumption" — a more or less automatic process in an advanced industrial society — any doctor involved in labour or social medicine, whether employed by a firm or the State itself, is subjected to an increasing amount of pressure.

This pressure can be exerted by firms concerned only with productivity, by insurance companies or by the patients themselves. In this conflict of interests doctors — irrespective of whether they are general practitioners, works doctors or State-employed medical inspectors — must be able to take independent decisions. Only medical aspects should play a role, not economic. Works doctors expect the State to guarantee and not undermine this indispensable basis for their work.

The public should support factory doctors on this point. A free society should protect the independence of the free professions. Members of these professions face a number of problems that are not always fully comprehensible to outsiders.

Labour medicine in the Federal Republic needs to be encouraged, its development must not be inhibited. Today there are only 470 full-time and some two thousand part-time works doctors. Another 3,500 to 7,000 are needed.

University training has improved a good deal in recent years — largely as a result of the activities of Professor Herbert Valentin of Nuremberg, for many years the head of the Labour Medicine Association.

But little has changed for the better in the practical world of labour medicine. There are a number of reasons for this. It is said that young doctors do not want to become works doctors because of current conditions. On top of this earnings are not so high as in private practice and works doctors have a lower social status.

Professor Klosterkötter believes there would be a better chance of boosting labour medicine if medical association did not draw such a sharp line between works doctors and general practitioners.

He believes that works doctors should also be allowed to help treat patients to a certain extent. Patients too would welcome this as general practitioners do not always have the time or opportunity to acquaint themselves with the problems their patients face at their place of work. And it is these problems that often jeopardise the course of treatment they prescribe.

## Proposals welcomed

As yet there has been no close examination of the proposal to include private specialists in labour medicine — though none exist today — in group practices where they can help in treatment and consultation. Professor Valentin believes that serious consideration should be taken of this proposal.

The works doctors welcomed the proposal to set up labour medicine centres in Bavaria from public funds. This should represent a good opportunity for smaller firms to meet the demands of future legislation. Similar centres in other Federal states have already proved their worth.

Wolfgang Girsberger  
(Städteutsche Zeitung, 21 May 1973)

## Medical care deteriorates in rural areas

Fewer and fewer doctors fancy the idea of working in rural areas. Hundreds of small villages and hamlets are already without general practitioners. And this disastrous state of affairs can only deteriorate.

Some 25,000 general practitioners will be retiring in the next ten years — that is three-quarters of all family doctors — and there is no one to take their place. More young medics train to become specialists today.

It is the patient who suffers. While organ transplants will soon be little of a sensation in cities, the only advice that country-dwellers can be given is to learn to cure themselves when they catch harmless diseases such as influenza, tonsillitis or measles. The number of house calls by doctors will be decreasing all the time.

A doctor can practise where, when and for as long as he wants. No medical association can force him to go to underprivileged country areas or dormitory towns on the edges of our cities. And few doctors go there voluntarily.

A number of examples can be given that are typical for the medical care available to country-dwellers and persons living in the outer suburbs of large cities.

When a seventy-year-old woman catches a serious bout of flu in the small Bavarian town of Inchenhofen, she is left with no other alternative than walking the five miles to Kubbach if she knows nobody with a car. No buses serve Inchenhofen. If she is unable to reach Kubbach, she has to try to get over the flu as best she can without medical treatment.

The 1,447 inhabitants of Inchenhofen and the eight hundred people living in the immediate vicinity have been waiting for their own doctor for a long time. The nearest doctors are in Kubbach, Alchach and Pötmers, all between four and six miles away.

"We don't know what house calls are," says Michael Heinrich comments. "No doctors from the neighbouring towns ever come here. They think we are too far away and they have so much work anyway."

Inhabitants of Grossmehring in Upper Bavaria have to take a six-mile bus ride

Frankfurter Rundschau

into Ingolstadt whenever they are sick — however much they would like to just lie down in bed.

Since their local doctor died a year ago being bedridden is the worst that can happen to any of the 3,500 inhabitants of Grossmehring or the 5,700 people in the surrounding area. "Doctors refuse to come here from Ingolstadt, Manching and Kösching," says Johann Mibeth explains.

Schöllkrippen in Lower Franconia has 2,600 inhabitants and another twelve

thousand persons in the surrounding area. The village is trying to attract a second general practitioner by offering a new house.

Councillors at Hürtgenwald in North Rhine-Westphalia despaired so long about ever finding a doctor that they finally hit upon the unusual idea of offering him his own hunting ground if he would volunteer to look after the community's seven thousand inhabitants. He will also be supplied with a house and practice of course.

But country villas, cheap building ground and other concessions do not seem to make doctors any more eager to settle for rural life. Michael Heinrich, the mayor of Markt Inchenhofen, is gradually beginning to lose all hope.

"We would sell the doctor a wonderful two-thousand square-metre site at rock-bottom price," he explains. "If a person builds a house, he usually stays. But nobody has approached us so far. I can only pray that no one is taken sick."

Johann Mibeth, his colleague from Grossmehring, has run out of ideas of how to attract a general practitioner to the village. "The fact that we have no doctor is my greatest worry as mayor," he states. "Whenever anyone is interested in the post and hears that he might have to do night duty once in a while, he runs

## Universities step up medical student intake

Frankfurter Rundschau

The shortage of doctors in the Republic is assuming dimensions that are almost unbelievable. In this country's hospitals,

Only a small proportion of the 330 deputies of the first all-German assembly walked through a depressing scene of medical students has gone down.

A total of 5,900 medical students started their course of study in the autumn semester of 1961. In 1971-72 academic year only 3,600 and on this 18 May 1948. The March 28, 723 applicants were accepted.

This means that all the administrative measures of the government and Federal states over the past ten years have only led to a hundred fewer students than we knew how events turned out. The unable to begin their medical studies.

As the number of places available decreased during the past years the spring of '48 were replaced by the seems high time that the length of the should be drastically cut. Any student who has occupied a place for more than five and seven semesters longer than the maximum period of study should be forced to leave university.

More students must be forced to their final examinations, not only of those students wishing to begin studies but also because of the shortage of two thousand and five thousand general practitioners between five and seven thousand works doctors and about fifty per cent the medical staff of health departments.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 May 1973)

The government has now been forced to turn to the whole problem of country doctor shortage. But there are no patent solutions, as the conditions surrounding one medical association proposal indicates.

The proposal, recently discussed in Bundestag, demanded that university medical students promising to do years' service as a country doctor be qualified.

But there is no law to force students to agree to any such obligation. However well-intentioned the proposal, everybody in the Federal Republic guaranteed the freedom of profession and can settle wherever he likes.

Apart from that, country doctors that their prestige would be at rock-bottom as the result of such a "School-leavers would look up to a promise to serve in the country as a price of their entry to university, article in the February number of the *praktische Arzt* complains. "The population would think they were only third-rate doctors."

As far as the doctors themselves are concerned, Dr. Rainer Wickmayer, star of Labour, Health and Welfare, has an even more extreme view. "The Health Ministers Conference to take place in May," he states, "of the points on the agenda must be to give medical care organization the opportunity of persuading doctors to settle."

A spokesman for the National Association of Country Doctors

## HISTORY

# 1848 Frankfurt National Assembly heralded parliamentary democracy

Hamburger Abendblatt

Frankfurt's churchbells rang in celebration of German unity. Deeply moved, the 330 deputies of the first all-German assembly walked through a strong of jubilant citizens from the Romanesque Paulskirche.

That evening a torchlight procession marked the end of festivities. German and summer semesters of 1961. In particularism seemed to have come to an end. On this 18 May 1848. The March 28, 723 applicants were accepted.

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The entry of the deputies into the Paulskirche was little more than a moving ideological attempt to establish a political nation of the standing of Britain or France. Despite the national character of German intellectual life and the admiration we must display for it, this was only one of many chances which people did not take advantage of.

All ideas of German unity were stumbling when the French Revolution broke out. The signal from Paris first prompted admiration but this soon turned into abhorrence.

What is more, there was the question of who could unleash a revolution in Germany. There was no Mirabeau and no Cromwell. It was only the Napoleonic occupation that encouraged attempts to reform the German empire, especially those measures envisaged by Friedrich von Stein.

The feeling of powerlessness gave way to the idea that a reform of the political and social order could only be achieved if all German power was to be united, that is through national unity.

But the Congress of Vienna convened between September 1814 and June 1815 by the powers that had beaten Napoleon

disappointed German hopes. The Congress was firmly in the grip of the reactionary governments of Prussia, Russia and Austria, who later united to form the Holy Alliance and protect European absolutism.

The need for reform in the Old World was not discussed at the Congress of Vienna. The victors merely argued about who was to receive what territory. The German Union was formed but this was no more than a loose amalgamation of fully sovereign German states. The only all-German organ was the Federal Diet in Frankfurt which was not a parliament but a congress for the envy of the princes and free cities.

Fifteen years later, in July 1830, revolution once again broke out in Paris and the throne of Charles X, a Bourbon, was occupied by Louis Philippe, the "citizens' king" and "a man like you or I".

This event had important repercussions for Germany. The populace grew more energetic in their demands for constitutions and in their attacks upon the pillars of the establishment — the nobility, the army and the bureaucracy. Despite its failure the Polish uprising of 1830 and 1831 also encouraged this state of ferment.

But the German opposition remained divided and could not agree on aims. The local princes continued ruling as they had always done. Only in Bavaria and Baden did the rulers understand the signs of the times and grant their subjects a constitution and civil rights.

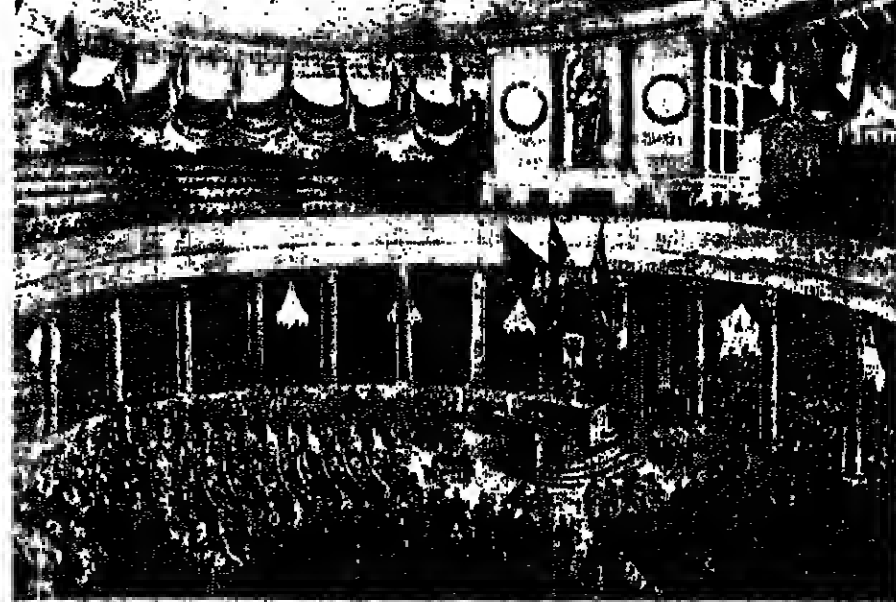
Many years passed and deputies and professors were long persecuted before any serious moves were made. But the pressure from below built up steadily. A new class grew up with the start of industrialisation — the workers, or in worse times the unemployed.

The storm slowly built up. There were bad harvests, slumps in wages and peasant revolts. It only needed a spark to set off the 1848 Revolution. Once again it came from Paris where the bourgeois king Louis Philippe was deposed on 23 February.

"Vive la république!" the French cried. The discontent that had built up over the years in Germany now burst forth. Students and workers revolted in Vienna on 13 March and the senile Chancellor Prince Metternich fled to London.

Five days later the storm broke in Berlin as well. Bloody battles raged around barricades erected near the palace.

But who was to head the new state?



This historic assembly in session — a contemporary artist's impression

Frankfurt's Paulskirche, venue of the 1848 National Assembly

(Photos: Historical)

One man or a cabinet? A deputy or a confidant of the princes? Finally, what was to be done about Austria? Prince Schwarzenberg soon provided the answer. Vienna refused to have anything to do with the whole affair.

Because of the rivalry between Austria and Prussia the only solution was a small German union. Not to cut off all ties with Vienna, the National Assembly eventually appointed Archduke Johann of Austria as Imperial Administrator. This step did not please Prussia of course.

The dream of the Frankfurt "Professors Parliament" soon ended. A crisis involving foreign policy suddenly revealed the complete powerlessness of the deputies. This was the Schleswig-Holstein crisis. Denmark decided to annex the Duchy of Schleswig, Prussia bowed to the demands of the Frankfurt Assembly and declared war on the Danes.

Britain and Russia now intervened and pressed for a ceasefire. Faced by this dilemma, Prussia decided to pursue its own power interests and concluded the Peace Treaty of Malmö against the wishes of the Indignant National Assembly.

On 5 September the National Assembly met in the Paulskirche to oppose the peace treaty by 238 votes to 221. On 16 September the same men accepted the treaty by 257 votes to 236 as they had no troops to continue hostilities. That was the beginning of the end. Because of its lack of power the National Assembly lost face before the whole German nation.

The October rising in Vienna was put down in an orgy of blood. Frederick William IV refused the offer of a German Imperial crown politely but firmly. In their disappointment the liberals left the National Assembly.

The achievements of the March Revolution were gradually declared null and void. A rump parliament met in Stuttgart before it was finally broken up. The attempt to achieve a national state by democratic means had failed.

A conservative Prussian Junker, Otto von Bismarck, finally achieved everything aimed at by the Frankfurt parliament. But that also marked the birth of the fatal belief — held by many Germans — that a strong man is needed to achieve anything in the political sphere. This false reasoning cost Germany her unity.

Hans Jürgen Müller

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 17 May 1973)

Ingeborg Lieret  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 May 1973)



## COMMON MARKET

## EEC economic policies to be put to the test

Successes and failures of European economic integration and the outlining of the nine-strong Community against world trading partners must be measured by the yardstick of the programme and aims of the EEC.

Since December 1969 when the communiqué of The Hague Summit was issued the emphasis has been on extension of the Community and financing EEC projects from Community resources. These ideas have provided the guidelines for future development.

Last October the extensive communiqué of the Paris Summit became the new Community "Bible". This programme will be largely responsible for determining the process of integration in the course of this year, drawing up schedules and setting deadlines.

For the first time ever the most recent meeting of the Council of Foreign and Agriculture Ministers in Brussels threw light on the controversies surrounding Community development in the widest spheres. By the middle of the year, or by the latest at the end of 1973, these will be determining the subjects of debates.

This applies first and foremost for the Community's foreign relations, with matters such as the forthcoming Gatt conference in the foreground.

What M. Jobert, the French Foreign Minister, had to offer his partners in Brussels as "European arrogance" and anti-American feeling, went beyond all comparable attitudes ever expressed by the French. What is the point of holding the Gatt talks at all if France is not prepared to discuss the lowering of customs barriers and agricultural affairs,

## EEC must tackle inflation

The European Parliament has called on the EEC Commission to produce a draft EEC package on economic and monetary stabilisation without delay to be set before the Council of Ministers for their deliberation.

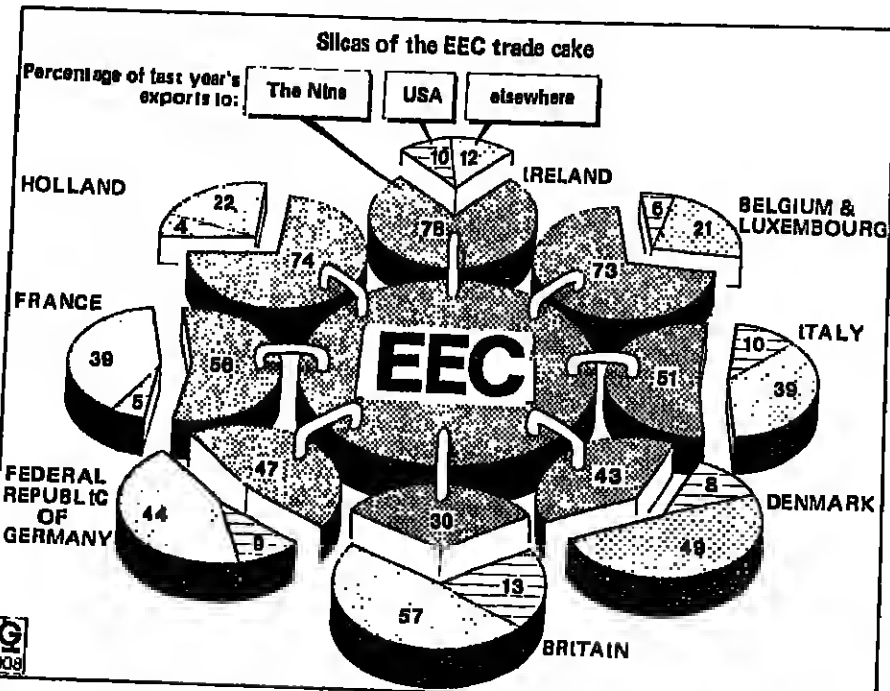
The draft should contain measures for ensuring stability, economic growth, a high level of employment and economic balance in the countries of the Community. This, the Parliament in Strasbourg says, would make it easier to coordinate the economic policies of the Nine and would act as a useful complement to the economic and industrial policies in the individual States.

According to Hermann Schwörer (CDU) the aim set by the EEC Council of Ministers in December last, to keep price increases down to four per cent at the most, had proved impracticable, and now it was essential to work hard to ensure that the increase should not be twice that level. He expressed his doubts that all member countries were ready to take the necessary steps to curb inflation.

Italy's Communist member Signor Fubini called the economic policy guidelines drawn up for 1973 by the EEC Commission a fairy story. He said their calculations were practically worthless.

Herr Haferkamp, this country's representative responsible for economic and currency policies, stressed that the inflationary trend was not only dangerous but also anti-social. In place of isolated individual efforts to fight inflation joint action must be taken. "Some of the measures required are quite rigorous," Haferkamp said.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 11 May 1973)



and in addition wants to link currency reform matters closely with trade negotiations?

The other EEC countries are keen to create a more liberal trading situation and this is likely to produce heated discussions before the Community can produce its joint report at the end of June, according to the provisions of the Summit.

In other foreign policy spheres it is becoming clearer that the Nine can hardly make trade concessions if at the same time less liberal members are trying to maintain virtually the full protective force of EEC closed markets.

This is particularly true with regard to the Mediterranean policy where the essential export requirements of the Med. countries clash with EEC agricultural protection measures. The joint meeting of Foreign and Agriculture Ministers to thrash this out brought little progress.

Agriculture is vital to the internal cohesion of the Community and its foreign relations as a whole. The somewhat superior attitude adopted by Foreign Ministers is hard to understand. If foreign relations with regard to this matter are left to Agriculture Ministers it is on the cards that little room will be left for concessions.

Time is tight with regard to the Community's Med. policy and its relationships with associated developing countries — the expansion of the Community to nine members and the expiry of treaties with countries with associate status at the end of the year mean that new agreements will have to be reached. The way things are going no one

## Lebsanft goes to FRG Brussels mission

Ulrich Lebsanft, 57, will go to Brussels in mid-June as the new ambassador of the Federal Republic to the European Community. He replaces Hans-Georg Sachs, who is being re-called to take up the post of second State secretary to the Foreign Office.

Ministerial Director Ulrich Lebsanft, has been head of the department for foreign economics, development aid and European economic integration at the Foreign Office (Auswärtiges Amt) since 1970. In his own words Lebsanft has "been at head office too long" — namely since 1959.

Prior to that he had been at the Federal Republic diplomatic missions in Spain and later in Mexico. Then he was concerned with personnel and administrative problems at the Foreign Office in Bonn.

Herr Lebsanft is a lawyer by profession. He also studied economics to the degree that was normal in his student days. He

is clear how the EEC is to reach rational joint decisions to meet the deadlines.

That Hans Apel, State secretary for European affairs at the Foreign Office, is relatively optimistic can be ascribed to his comparing the situation to that of the internal expansion of the EEC.

Decisions must be taken in the second half of the year on the two most important projects on the cards, regional policy and the second stage in the creation of the economic and monetary union.

In such a situation where the European Community presents the picture of a great cleft in the midst of a hard-currency group with fixed exchange rate and on the other hand three partners that, economically speaking, are problem children, a second stage of the economic and monetary union can be little more than an attempt to repair the failings of the first stage, of whose plans scarcely any have been carried out.

This country's stabilisation programme, moreover, could create further tension in the EEC if the other eight countries do not take similarly stringent steps to restore pricing discipline. Just how the Nine plan to carry out the projects agreed at the Summit, with the close connection obtaining between financial solidarity for the regional policy and currency discipline, is for the moment their secret.

The interim balance of the catalogue of plans put forward at the Paris Summit, the first contours of which were due to become clear by mid-year, cannot be drawn up till the end of 1973. In the next seven months the Community will face many acid tests.

Eberhard Wisdorff  
(Die Welt, 17 May 1973)



(Photo: dpa) speaks English, Spanish and a little French, but admits that the latter needs brushing up.

He owes no allegiance to any political party, and would prefer to be regarded as non-political.  
(Die Welt, 17 May 1973)

## Soames speaks on US-EEC relationship as stock market slides

The accusation made by the EEC that the European Community is too concerned with regional interests has been firmly rejected by the EEC Parliament in its debate on the relationship between Europe and America.

Vice-President of the Commission Christopher Soames, who is responsible for the EEC's foreign relations, gave a detailed explanation of why the Community talks with the United States at the moment. At first it seemed as though they would level on the many outside matters concerning trade, currency, energy, foreign policy and defence time when the disruption of Western essential. In this context great hopes were being placed on the planned visit of President Nixon to Europe in the autumn.

All the burdens imposed, such as higher interest rates, the ban on foreigners misunderstanding on the part of acquiring West German shares and the United States that led to the higher level of pay increases than that Europe concentrated under the expected, did nothing to dampen the regional interests. This accusation clearly been levelled in Nixon's speech the state of the world as well as previous foreign-policy speech by special adviser Dr Henry Kissinger.

In Europe, Sir Christopher Soames a continental market without tariffs had been set up. It was of the kind as the United States already had.

The Community, he said, had been greatly to the expansion of trade beyond its borders and the success of the Kennedy Round. Europe had been the first to set up a system of preferences to aid export developing countries.

He stressed that the EEC was to give capital and technical aid to poorest parts of the world within framework of its finance and trade programme. This was designed to help these countries help themselves to full potential.

In the forthcoming multilateral negotiations, he said, the Community must work towards a twin aim: further liberalisation of trade and industrial countries and at the same time the creation of greater trade potential developing nations.

Trade, monetary problems, fuel power supply, foreign policy and defence were described by Sir Christopher as factors of equal importance within framework of overall relations between Europe and America. On the other hand it would be wrong to regard the interdependence of these various areas as a reason for lumping them together into one round of talks.

Alluding to suggestions that the US-Europe bodies should be combined, the Kissinger proposal for a new charter accepted, Sir Christopher said what was needed most at present was effective practical efforts.

While America and Russia were negotiating as one in many vital spheres Europe still lacked the unity to speak and act as an entity, he said. Many spheres Europe worked in but foreign policy was by and by an exception. It was essential, in his view, for spheres to which Europe was to be expanded while those which were nine separate countries remained contracted.

This, he said, was essential now. He was in the transitional phase between American domination and a partnership.

(Börsenzeitung, 10 May 1973)

## THE ECONOMY

## High hopes for shares dashed as stock market slides

Why were the stock market claimants wrong? Just like the Bonn government they underestimated the extent of inflation in this country. After the introduction of the EEC block-flooding most banks made adjustments too slow for a gradual removal of restrictions. But in the light of rampant inflation the Bundesbank found itself in no position to slacken its hold.

On the contrary the Bank in Frankfurt applied the credit squeeze even tighter. Sales by finance houses of their holdings in fixed-interest bonds in order to acquire cash led to a drop on the stock market.

Since then careful stock has been taken of the possible profits for 1973. The devaluation of the dollar was just as difficult to predict at the beginning of this year as wage-scale increases of more than nine per cent. But neither of these two factors has hit the stock market as much as the government's recently announced measures to cool off the economy are likely to do.

The stabilisation levy and strict limitation of depreciation benefits hit directly at company profits. Time will tell whether they also lead to a cutback in investments.

For shareholders the crucial question is whether share prices will continue to fall, and if so by how much. Is now the right time to sell? There is no generally applicable answer to his. The great Federal Republic shares, such as those in chemicals companies, are from the international point of view good value for money. But it is no use foreigners' being well aware of this if they are not allowed to buy chemicals shares at these bargain prices.

The market is no longer filled with speculative purchases of these shares, and has not been for some time. It is difficult to sell them to cash in on profits already made, since very few people acquired

## Consumer durables

European Community countries in the Federal Republic and Netherlands are best equipped with consumer durables. An investigation carried out by the Ifo economic research institute in Munich dealt with the possession of cars, deep freezers, fridges, washing machines, TV sets and dishwashers in the Federal Republic, France, Italy, The Netherlands and Belgium.

Italy came top only with regard to dishwashing machines and black-and-white TV sets. In this country eight per cent of households have an electric dishwasher, 79 per cent a washing machine.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 16 May 1973)

## Inflation eats away at savings taxpayers' association claims

A person who has 20,000 Marks on deposit at five per cent interest enjoys an income of 1,000 Marks a year from it. With monetary depreciation at seven per cent the real value of the deposit declines by 1,400 Marks a year, so the investor is already 400 Marks out of pocket. But he has to declare the full 1,000 Marks for taxation. Say the rate was 25 per cent, that would be a further 250 Marks. So the total loss on such an investment would be 650 Marks a year.

Blue and white-collar workers as well as civil servants are caught up in this progression. Whenever they receive an increase in real income they feel the pinch of taxation. But when higher pay does no more than cancel out the effects of higher prices the taxpayer has to pay taxes to inflow revenue that he would not actually enjoy as greater purchasing power.

For years the argument was always that in the interests of keeping the law as simple as possible a Mark is a Mark is a Mark. The Mark that buys less today than it did yesterday can still not be treated as anything but a Mark. The government

taxpayer and investors feel they are being taken for fools. How much longer are they to be expected to pay tax on income which is actually negative?

(Die Zeit, 4 May 1973)

their chemicals shares at a lower rate than today's. A similar situation applies to shares in supply services, such as RWE (electricity).

An exception is a number of special shares whose rate is inflated by speculative activity. It is high time the rates for these shares were brought down to a more realistic level.

Then the case of Rheinmetall shares must be taken into consideration. In the past week they came close to 125 Marks, that is to say the price that Thyssen officially offered for them. But we should not be deceived by these facts, which would seem to justify a rate of 180 to 200 Marks for Rheinmetall shares. Rates are affected far more by a company's profits than its substance. Where Rheinmetall is concerned these are slim.

Kurt Wendt  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 May 1973)

## Researchers researched

In the Federal Republic, including West Berlin, there are approximately 3,000 market researchers. Of these about 1,800 are company market researchers in industry and commerce. The figures have been published in a report by the National Association of Market Researchers (BVM), which has 800 members, at its annual general meeting.

Last year 120 institutes and fifty market research advisers carried out research contracts worth in all 225 million Marks. Together with the market research departments of companies this country's businesses spend about 300 million Marks annually on investigating markets, according to BVM.

The BVM, which was set up in 1965, has to fulfil the role of boosting the reputation of the market research business. 240 highly qualified and experienced members are at work on this aspect.

In her closing speech Professor Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann, the head of the Allensbach Demographic Institute, expressed her regrets that so far the scope for new ideas which is inherent in market research had not been recognised and exploited to the full.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 3 May 1973)

## Savings up despite low interest rates

## Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger

Money investments brought private households only about four per cent interest on average in 1972, according to the Bundesbank's monthly report for May. If State aid for accumulation of capital wealth in private hands is taken into account the yield was about five per cent.

According to the Bank in Frankfurt the yield on income for private investors failed to cancel out losses through inflation last year. This is still true when the tax benefits on certain forms of saving are taken into account.

According to the Bundesbank the structure of private investment last year showed a more strongly marked tendency towards the more profitable investments than had been the case in previous years. Nonetheless interest-free investments and those with unfavourable interest rates still enjoyed a large proportion of capital investment.

The Bundesbank said that at the end of 1972 the amount of capital investment from private sources totalled about 630 milliard Marks, including shares at day-to-day quotations on the stock exchange. Eleven per cent are cash deposits and sight deposits, bringing nil interest, twenty-four per cent are on savings accounts with the normal legal period of notice to withdrawal, the interest on which is not particularly high, eight per cent goes on savings in building societies with interest at around 2.5 to three per cent and sixteen per cent on life insurances and pension schemes, on which it is difficult to ascertain the rate of interest.

The total amount made available for savings from private incomes last year, according to the Bundesbank was 75,500 million Marks — twenty per cent more than in 1971. This meant that savings were up by more than the increase in real incomes — eleven per cent.

The Bundesbank explains that special payments from public sources such as the repayment of the ten-per-cent tax surcharge and payments by hospital funds to pensioners as well as the bringing forward of pension adjustments boosted savings in 1972.

In addition to this State promotion of capital wealth schemes for the private individual was gaining ground.

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 17 May 1973)

## Public administration overspends, report claims

Federal Audit Office reports recently shown to the press at the Academy for Industrial Executives in Bad Harzburg claim that more than thirty milliard Marks of public money are spent needlessly every year.

Herr Morelli, a high official in the department, explained that, even considering that some wastage is unavoidable in public administration, fifteen milliard Marks too much are spent annually.

Morelli estimates that every employee in the public services spends 55 working days a year on unproductive duties. As many as 16.5 million working days a year are therefore lost in Federal administration, not counting the armed forces, the railways and the postal service. This amounts to a loss of 3.75 milliard Marks. The figure rises to 3.75 milliard Marks when all regional bodies are included.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 9 May 1973)



## ■ ENVIRONMENT

Action stations for Baltic  
Pollution Study Year

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Environmental conservation and marine pollution are household words, yet to this day not a single sea has been systematically surveyed with an eye to ascertaining its environmental bill of health.

The first sea to be given the once-over will be the Baltic, which is due for scrutiny next year under the aegis of the International Commission on Environmental Studies in Copenhagen and the governments of surrounding countries.

In 1975, Baltic Pollution Study Year, all available research vessels, laboratories and scientists will join forces to track down all conceivable pollution factors in all areas and at all levels of the Baltic.

The aim is to compile such comprehensive data that it will prove possible to come to a conclusion on the entire pollution cycle and on ways and means of bringing it to a halt.

One of the centres of research work will be Kiel, where the university department of marine science, located on the Baltic coast, will be deeply involved in a number of Baltic pollution study projects. The department boasts not only laboratories but also research vessels of its own.

Research scientists plan to check the water, organisms and organic matter suspended in it, seabed and seawater fauna for potentially toxic heavy metals such as mercury, cadmium, lead and copper, for petroleum and petroleum by-products, for pesticides and for effluent.

They will be determining not only the existence of toxins but also their progress through the marine food cycle and the extent in which they are accumulated in the tissue of larger creatures.

The cod war off Iceland is symptomatic of the difficulties facing fishing on the high seas everywhere. Good fishing grounds are growing fewer and further between. Even the herring runs a fair risk of becoming as uncommon a customer as the salmon.

In the North Atlantic, the North Sea and the Skagerrak an annual average of 800,000 tons of herrings was trawled until the mid-sixties.

With the aid of up-to-the-minute radar and sophisticated trawling techniques a million and a half tons a year were caught for several years in the run, but this was overstepping the mark.

By 1970 the total annual herring catch of all northern fishing fleets had declined to 100,000 tons. This country alone gets through 200,000 tons of them a year.

The threat of extinction faces the humble herring, claims Professor Schmidt of the Hamburg Deep-Sea Fishing Institute. Unless action is taken soon the herring will be fished out of existence, and other species of fish are in much the same position.

One of the main fishing regions is the North Atlantic (up to three quarters of the world's fishing is conducted in the Northern Hemisphere).

Fishing grounds are being exploited up to the limit and the sizes of shoals of edible fish are growing smaller and smaller and stocks of cod and hake in the

Certain insecticides are known to accumulate in the fatty tissue and livers of fish, whereas mercury and cadmium are mainly to be found in their ovaries and gonads.

Thus only these organs need to be analysed to determine whether or not these toxins are present. For this matter only these organs need to be avoided as unfit for human consumption.

As far as most toxins go, though, no one really has any idea of their progress and where they lodge in marine organisms. This is why research on this topic is of fundamental importance.

Pioneer work of similar significance is to be conducted with the aim of ascertaining the effect of toxic heavy metals. For the first time ever not only their existence but also their chemical condition is to be determined.

The extent to which many metals are present as pure metals or in chemical compounds. Surprisingly enough, mercury as a metal is fairly harmless, and even in mineral compounds, together with sulphur, for instance, it is by no means as toxic as when it is contained in organic molecules. In organic compounds mercury is thousands of times more poisonous.

As the amount of mercury in the Northern Baltic has increased considerably in recent years as a result of the influx in industrial effluent from Sweden, an investigation of the forms in which the metal is present in this region might well prove particularly important.

Analysis of this kind is, of course, uncommonly costly and complex. This is likewise true of most chemical checks to be conducted in the Baltic, since the toxins invariably form part and parcel of the seawater and are present in only hundredths or thousandths of a per cent or even less.

In determining such infinitesimal concentrations errors and omissions can easily occur. Trials conducted along the North Sea coast indicate that the actual

lead count in the atmosphere can be several hundred per cent more or less than the figure suggested by analysis.

Standardisation of methods of analysis is certainly a desideratum that can be considered of immediate and fundamental importance.

Currents in the Baltic are also to be studied more intensively than ever before in order to determine how much Baltic water finds its way into the North Sea, how much contaminated matter might be stored at greater depths and whether or not the lower depths of the Baltic are increasingly threatened by decomposition and decay.

For this hydrographic work the flagship of this country's research fleet, the Meteor, will conduct operations alongside the Auton Dohrn for several weeks in the Baltic, compiling data concerning the dynamics of the Baltic waters.

In all probability the Soviet Union will also be deploying one of its large research vessels in the Baltic. Preliminary work is mainly being conducted by two working parties: the action plan group headed by Kiel marine chemist Professor Grasshoff and concerned with laboratory facilities and equipment and a working group headed by Professor Bolin of Stockholm that is dealing with research planning and coordination.

Harald Stehert

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 May 1973)

## Salt-water slices

Salt water can be cut into wafer-thin slices with the aid of a centrifuge specially developed for the purpose at Kiel University department of physical chemistry.

By means of substantial centrifugal forces surface layers of salt water can be sliced off for chemical analysis — and the layers are a mere thousandth of a millimetre thick, a good deal thinner than a sheet of paper.

This water-slicer is to be employed in environmental work. Exchanges between air and water take place in what might be called the topsoil of the sea, and this is the slicer's target.

The seven seas, marine scientists stress, are the world's major supplier of toxic carbon monoxide.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 1 May 1973)

Humble herring  
faces extinction

Atlantic and herring in the North Sea are plummeting.

The decline in numbers and changes in migratory habits of certain "popular" fish leave the fishing industry with no option but to continually improve their fleets and equipment, to modernise ways and means of locating shoals and to travel further and farther afield in the search for catches. "Warfare" can hardly fail to ensue.

For economic reasons a trawler captain has to try to make the maximum catch in the shortest possible time, and in order to offset high capital investment and operational costs, not to mention long and unproductive journeys to and from grounds additional emphasis must be placed on mechanisation and automation, the industry claims.

This is the declared aim of the integrated system pursued by a consortium of trawler-owners in this country.

The system combines the various and complex stages in the process of fishing, ranging from location of fish, selection of a lucrative shoal and steering the ideal course to optimum deployment of the nets.

Gerhard Taube

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 3 May 1973)

Tidal early  
warning system  
off Heligoland

Maybe next year this country will boast an additional, unique island in the form of a permanent research station on tubular steel anchored north-west of the North holiday island of Heligoland.

The project has been conceived from a Hamburg engineering firm by the Ministry of Research and Technology Bonn.

It resembles an oil rig but is designed to stay put. The research island will serve as a laboratory for testing on graphical measuring equipment, buoy instruments under high-sea conditions. At the same time it will serve as a research station and collection point for the planned North Sea measuring network, which will comprise a system of giant buoys relaying data required.

The islet will be located in the waters at 54 degrees 42 minutes and 7 degrees 13 minutes East, in an unpopulated area not only measuring and radio equipment but also a permanent crew of engineers, a steward and a team of scientists.

Details are still being worked out. permanent rig calls for a super amount of thought. The seabed 100 metres below has already been given once-over by the Bundeswehr war vessel Plauer, but another borehole will be drilled to make absolutely sure the site is as sound as the Gibraltar.

Wave pressure and undercurrents being investigated by the Federal Hydrographical Institute, the University of Bochum, and the London are working out safety cautions for the crew.

Not until the results of this project work are known can the project be the go-ahead.

For people who live along the North Sea coast the artificial island will represent the nerve centre of a warning system affording self-protection from flooding.

In the past storms have descended on the coast without prior warning. Significant wave movements and noticeable current build-ups take place at sea, and now their regular measurement in the offing it is hoped to be able to spot likely freak tides in time.

(Die Welt, 28 April 1973)

Emergency ID card  
for all

Everyone in the country is to be issued with a special ID card corresponding to the old army dog tag. The Ministries of Transport and Interior are currently working out the details.

Precise information is not yet available but it is felt conceivable that, in consultation with the Ministry of Interior, the data involved could be incorporated in the new-style national identity cards.

Action on a matter that unquestionably improves the chances of survival of a person seriously injured in an accident can thus be taken, say, a traffic accident can thus be discounted before next year.

According to the Health Minister spokesman the emergency ID card will contain only essential information, as details of major operations, vaccinations, immunisations, allergies and reactions to serve as an organ donor for transplantation.

But a fair amount of negotiation has to be conducted before the final shape of the ID card will become apparent.

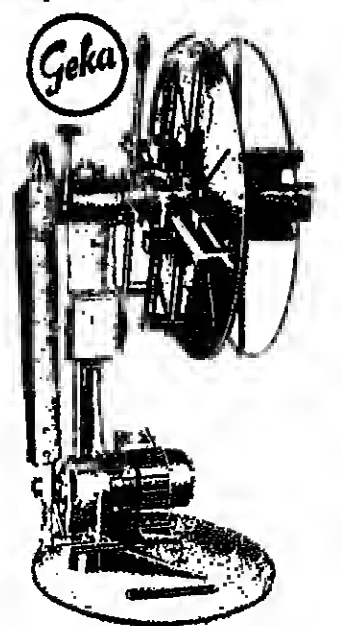
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 3 May 1973)

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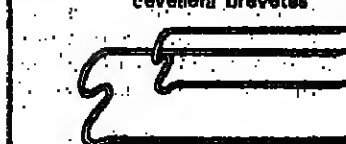
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## MUSIC

## Modern chamber music reaches a dead end

DIE WELT

Modern chamber music has reached a dead end. It can no longer go forward but it does not wish to retreat its steps either. The Witten Festival for Modern Chamber Music provided clear proof of this fatal situation which observers could always see coming.

Five concerts were held during the two-day festival, featuring 28 works from 27 composers, including ten premieres and five items performed for the first time in the Federal Republic.

The festival was therefore large enough to gain some idea of the present situation of chamber music, especially as the programme offered a representative cross-section instead of concentrating on specific styles.

The avantgarde from both East and West, Asia and America, choirs and solo cellos, minimalist music and an infinite number of other styles featured in their deceptive uniformity.

But the present situation is far from uniform. Chamber music is being torn into many different directions and with such violence that there is reason to fear for its further existence.

The "Intermodulation" people from Cambridge for instance wish to press forward with all their might. Their instrumentation is economic for chamber music - piano, viola, bassoon, soprano saxophone and percussion - but their arsenal of electronic weapons, their synthesizers and delaying systems swell their sound so much that it could resound throughout even the largest concert hall. This chamber music depends on how

many millimetres the knobs of their amplifiers are turned.

But it is this of all groups that retraces traditional elements. Robin Thompson played Terry Riley's *Dorian Reeds* for soprano saxophone and delaying system, this modern version of the Pled Piper of Hamelin whereby the interpreter can stride through the hall accompanied by the echo of his own music.

The premiere of Roger Snidley's *Memories* also revealed that there was still a special place for dance elements and whispering piano tremolos amidst the trickling cacophonies.

But the retreat is evident when composers start to introduce the various instruments to illustrate their idiosyncrasies and the possibilities they offer.

Dietrich Acker's *Marghalla* and Tilo Medek's *Shadowplay*, both for solo cello, were precluded by Siegfried Palm. Medek's rich baritone cantilene, interrupted only by short and colourful snatches of the flute, is reminiscent of gentle sonatas with elfin magic while Acker's arpeggio aristry draws on Sarasate's gypsy melodies.

The composers were tempted to write virtuoso-like music because of Palm's virtuosity but this reveals the main dilemma - instruments have had little new to be discovered since the virtuosos of the Romantic age. Where artistry has degenerated into an end in itself, it is irrelevant whether the arpeggios are in a major or minor key or a totally chromatic scale.

Half a minute is all I've time for is a new work by Morton Feldman, a seconds-long series of four chords which was inserted like a transmission signal between the various items performed at the opening concert of the Warsaw Music Workshop.

The Polish ensemble also premiered

One piano and eight hands by their director Zygmunt Krauze. The four instrumentalists crowded around a piano and hammered away at the keys in an apparently unorganised manner.

The wealth of merging particles does not form one great whole but leads instead to selective listening - and this was Krauze's whole purpose. He wants his listeners to pick out the passage they like best and arrange it into a work of their own. Modern vocal music - or, more accurately, consonant music - was represented at its very best by a concert of the Stuttgart Schola Cantorum under Herr Gottwald. Heinz Holliger's *Donna nobis pacem* for twelve voices made a strong impression on the audience in view of its gradual sound shifts and permutations.

Reinhold Beuth

(Die Welt, 10 May 1973)

## Siemens endow music award

Munich industrialist Ernst von Siemens celebrated his seventieth birthday in April by inaugurating a musical award worth one hundred thousand Swiss francs. The first holder of the prize will be Benjamin Britten.

Ernst von Siemens will present Britten with the award, one of the most valuable in the musical world, at a ceremony that will probably take place at the Bavarian Academy of Fine Arts this October.

The Ernst von Siemens Music Prize will be awarded every year by a foundation set up for this purpose in Zug, Switzerland. It will be presented alternately to individual musicians and ensembles, conservatories or institutes for the training of young musicians.

The individual prize will be awarded to persons whose compositions, interpretations, written or educational work has benefited music and encouraged the love of music.

Two ensembles have already been nominated for next year's group award. They are Nicolaus Harnoncourt's Concentus Musicus of Vienna and Heinz Holliger's ensemble in Basle. The foundation jury which selects the prizewinners is headed by Walter Strebl. (Lübecker Nachrichten, 16 May 1973)

## Nuremberg Opera unearths talent

Nuremberg Opera House hopes to have enhanced its cultural reputation by discovering 24-year-old Jörg Brettingham-Smith, a British pupil of a highly-rated Korean composer (Sang Ha).

After entering parts of the score of an one-act opera *Death of Cuchulainn* for a competition, Brettingham-Smith was asked by Nuremberg Opera House to compose a fresh work. The excerpts of the opera, based on a play by William Butler Yeats, were considered adequate proof of his ability.

Nuremberg Opera House received forty entries by the closing date in February, among them oddities like a taped whistle concerto or the story of yodelling Alpine former who became an opera star.

The six works surviving a strict selection process formed the basis for a Contemporary Opera Festival produced by Wolfgang Gayler with the help of Nuremberg Symphony Orchestra and soloists from the Opera House.

The Festival reflected all the best affecting contemporary opera. Only one of the six composers adhered to operatic tradition - Jolyon Brettingham-Smith and 30-year-old Peter Förlig from Freiburg, a pupil of Fortner and Liszt.

Förlig's opera *Der Nekromant* is based on an antique theme: immediately attracted attention because of its tight, dramatically exciting language.

Brettingham-Smith only devoted himself completely to music four years ago, after finishing his philosophy course in Cambridge. He has the knack of putting even the most subtle events to music. His composition is restless and always tense and the singing develops from quiet without exaltation.

In its verdict the jury stated that it devoted thorough attention to the work of 32-year-old Jürgen Wetmer, a teacher at Würzburg State Conservatory, and Dieter Kaufmann of Vienna, also 32.

Weimer's composition *Schöne Musik*, which was only available as a tape seems promising, as does the story by totalitarian State opinions may not be expressed in word, only sung according to a prearranged pattern. This of course leads to conflict and catastrophe.

Argyris Kounadis' *The Town* had to be left out as it is a scenically envisaged work with blasts of wind, bursts of noise, improvisations and cascades of percussion which can only be understood when accompanied by their visual counterparts, mobiles and dances.

Martin Gumbel's *Alterweltstheater* tended to demonstrate the frontiers between the stage and auditorium but this too fell by the wayside.

Edmund Gerns

(Die Welt, 7 May 1973)

## Cologne art auction

The Seventh Cologne Art Sale opened in the city's Kunsthalle on 9 September and continues to 9 October. The number of participants has been raised to forty for the first time and contemporary works will be exhibited.

A number of American guests, among them Emrich, Weber and Mul, will be represented at the auction alongside European galleries: Bosch, Schöfberger, Sperone and Wilson.

Graphic items will be presented in a special section of the auction, accompanied by a programme of rarely-seen films by creative artists of the Classical and contemporary periods.

(Die Welt, 2 May 1973)

## THE ARTS

## Nuremberg gives young East Berlin drama group the bird

The 25th anniversary of the founding of the Nuremberg Youth Theatre was celebrated with the sixth international Youth Theatre week. At the same time the Federal Republic branch of ASSITEJ (Association of International Theatres for Children and Young People) held its general meeting, elected its committee and held discussions on youth drama today and the dramatisation of traditional fairytales.

Again, as on almost every occasion since the Association was founded in 1965, the discussion centred round whether youth drama should discuss topics of current interest or whether it should concentrate on constant values of a rather illusory and unrealistic nature.

While the Western world is tending towards plays with topical relevance the East Bloc still concentrates on grand words, giving young people a chance to dress up and act.

East Berlin's "Friendship Theatre" gave two performances in Nuremberg. In *Sechse kommen durch die ganze Welt*, based on ideas by Grimm, a soldier uses his powerful friends to help him win his rights against the king who has cheated him out of his pay. The title suggests that where "divided we fall" six of us can take on the world - a song of praise to solidarity.

The play drags on and appears fragmentary. The actors are listless as if they have played it a hundred times before, the houses are toys straight from the juvenile world and the lulling words seem to have come straight from Grimsy's Treasury of Fairy Tales.

## Music in Berlin

In five consecutive days at the turn of next year, 29 December 1973 to 2 January 1974, Herbert von Karajan will be conductor of a Beethoven Festival in Berlin. All nine symphonies will be performed.

This information has been released by Wolfgang Stresemann, the director of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, in a preview of the coming season. This brings the total number of Karajan concerts in Berlin to 27, to which one must add a further 35 on tour, a tour that will take in Tokyo and Osaka in October and November. Thus, of the orchestra's 130 concerts next season, almost half will be under Karajan's baton.

One newly introduced idea is the series of six concerts for children, which will be in addition to the concerts for young people, which have been running for a number of years.

A major feature of the programme for the Berlin Festival in September and October will be performances of Bernd Alois Zimmermann's *Requiem für einen jungen Dichter*, and his latest work *Ich wandle mich und sah an alles Unrecht*. Among the works to be given their first performance are Yun's *Overture for Large Orchestra* and Ishii's *Polarities*.

Among the conductors to take up the baton in Berlin in the coming season are Karl Böhm, Eugen Jochum, Carlo Maria Giulini, Moshe Atzmon, Selj Ozawa, David Oistrach, Zubin Mehta, Gennadi Rachdestwansky, Colin Davis, Rafael Kubelik, Hans Zender and Michael Gielen.

Soloists will include Maurizio Pollini, Pacha Zukerman, Wilhelm Kempff, Izak Perlman, Igor Oistrach, Rudolf Serkin and Yehudi Menuhin (who will also be conducting).

(Die Welt, 12 May 1973)

## Münchener Merkur

What this play doled out in the afternoon was laid on even thicker in the evening: pure social kitsch - a South American traditional novel with a huge infusion of Socialism, legitimised by a bully-boy of a proletarian and aimed at the emotions with a dollop of sentimental singling.

*Die Herren des Staates* is a play with songs about a horde of young Brazilians, who earn their food with thefts "while their talents atrophy". They try to find their salvation somewhere between the priest and their fence. They are aggressive, quick to grab fur the knife, and then like children as they steal, beat people up and ride on camels.

Their life takes on a purpose when they join the fight for freedom. And all agree - soldiers, priests and large property-owners.

There was plenty of laughter from the auditorium. Scornful catcalls and whistling punctuated the dialogue. There were ironic but admiring jeers when a girl wiggled her hips, but the audience really gave the East Berliners the bird when they sang some of the more appalling songs.

Stage lights went out and we saw the bright lights of the fairground as the actors sang of their first kiss and throw their heart stopped beating when they rode on the carousel. And again and again we hear the story of the revolutionary who trekked 26,000 miles through primeval forest to free his friends.

This is no way to create distance between the footlights and a critical audience however much it may be Brechtified. Drama of this kind does not call for the unbiased criticism of the audience but screams at them to sing along with the revolutionary songs.

The performance by the Everyman Players from the United States was entertaining by comparison, since it was effervescent and did not set out to convert anyone to anything. They acted the fable of the tortoise and the hare. This of course was nothing new - it was not experimental and was not meant to be. Once again the young actors were relying on the enlightening force of precepts that applied in the time of Aesop and La Fontaine and still do today. There was nothing topical about

this performance. But the cat played with great exuberance and in fantastic costumes that enchanted the younger members of the audience, despite the language difficulties.

One example of sensible children's drama could have been provided by the Swedish adventure play *Die Westhakenfahrer*, with which the hosts opened the festival. This exciting play about the mutiny of exploited sailors on an overloaded ship was spoiled by the lavishness of the costumes and the temperament of the performers. A Rumanian puppet play and *The Bremen Municipal Musicians* were also to be seen.

Rudolf Herfntner

(Münchener Merkur, 14 May 1973)



A scene from the operetta version of Dylan Thomas' *Under Milk Wood* produced in Hamburg (Photo: Fritz Payer)

## Dylan Thomas musically interpreted at Hamburg Opera

In the beginning there was a little town in Wales, a dreamy, out-of-the-way sort of place between woodlands and the sea. Then along came a poet named Dylan Thomas and made the secrets of this poetic place into a play for voices, a radio play that enthralled young literary people in the mid-fifties.

This was the first transformation of *Llareggub* was to go through into a lively, picturesque, highly musical language. A second and third metamorphosis were to follow. Dylan Thomas himself wrote a stage version, which enjoyed success in this country as well as Britain. And now - somewhat late for a creation that has already gone down into literary history - *Under Milk Wood* has been transformed for the musical drama.

Its premiere at Hamburg Staatsoper could not be described as an overwhelming success. There was applause enough for the performers, but boos were in evidence when the German composer Walter Steffens took his bow. Generally the work was accepted but accepted coolly.

Steffens could scarcely expect more from his critics. The Hamburg stage has just about exhausted the possibilities of what can be offered as Modern as the Rolf Liebermann era draws to its close. It has already had a feast of modernity with

Kagel's *Staatstheater* und Schaeffer's *Kylix*.

*Unter dem Milchwald* took its place in the list of works that Liebermann has commissioned - musically it can be said to have achieved the standards it aimed at because those standards were not too high.

Steffens is good at illustrating and parodying. With a large orchestra he is capable of creating a decent and pregnant poetic atmosphere spiteful of such moments as the grotesque funeral to the accompaniment of a Strauss waltz.

There is no disputing that he has a feeling for the lyrical and a sense of comedy, nor that his musical idiom is acceptable, moving as it does without compulsion between individual freedom and formal rigour. But in the end the poetic model seems to be stronger than the work of the composer. The narrator, a role taken on in Hamburg by Günther Lüders who simply could not be surpassed, triumphs with the spoken music of the genuine poet over the singing and the orchestral colours.

The audience was wholly in favour of the scenic preparations made by director Kurt Hornes, who unfortunately could not be in Hamburg to accept the acclaim, as he had been slightly hurt in a motor accident on the way to Hamburg.

Hornes and his scenic designer Hanna Jordan discovered a quite unconventional solution to the problem of scene-changing. The orchestra pit was covered over, and on it picturesque people went about their business in gaily coloured cottages wheeled on for the purpose.

There was the blind captain and his favourite liar, the draper, the undertaker, the clean widow, the stupid organist, the policeman, the sailor, the Reverend Mr Jenkins and many others, more than thirty scurrilous types in all, each in turn more pleasing than the previous one, so that it was impossible to rate this cast as anything but outstanding.

Behind this stage area rises Milk Wood, and on the slopes in the half-light there glint the instruments of the orchestra conducted by Marek Janowski.

The production was pleasing. Dylan Thomas gave pleasure once again and there was a good deal of sympathy for Walter Steffens, who had, once again brought the dreamy Welsh town to life.

Rolf Gaska

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 12 May 1973)

Hamburg, the stronghold of trad jazz, recently staged the sixth International Hot Jazz Meeting. Even the opening lived up to the expectations placed in such a Meeting as hot music resounded through the four halls of Winterhuder Fairhaus where the Jazzband Ball was held.

The atmosphere was even hotter than the music and the jazz-lovers clapped, whistled and danced. Fifteen bands kept their audiences in a good mood. And it was the mood and atmosphere that were most important at this Meeting.

The musical aspects often took a back seat. The Hagaw Association from Warsaw, the highlight of the evening as far as jazz connoisseurs were concerned, even seemed to make a principle of this. Their technically brilliant music became a vehicle of humour, show and amusement.

Hagaw displayed their usual high standard of parody, stepdance artistry and innumerable musical jokes which can also warm the heart of music-lovers who do not like hot jazz. Andrzej Raslewic, the singer and star of the band, and his fellow-musicians were able to hold their audience until the early hours of the morning.

No hot jazz meeting in Hamburg is complete without a thorough-going river-boat shuffle of course. Two steamers were hired for the aficionados of hot jazz. Music-lovers who did not plan on missing anything also turned up for a morning session. German gypsy music was given a good deal of scope. The Schuckenack-Reinhard Quintet and the Hans'che-Weiss-Quintet each gave a concert.

## Hot jazz satisfies Hamburg fans

The Hot Jazz Meeting's main concert was also the finale. The concert - "Hot Jazz in Britain Today" - was held at the newly-opened Congress Centre and all three thousand seats were sold.

The Rod Mason-Lin Wheeler Band, unknown in this country, started the evening off. But the atmosphere of the hall was so cool and elegant that it took some time for any real atmosphere to generate.

The second act was the band of Humphrey Lyttelton, introduced as the



grand seigneur of British jazz. Their music was slick but it was easy to gain the impression that the grand seigneur was trying to make up for the lack of freshness about the music by supplying gestures of his own. Dave Green, the band's double-bass player, deserves a mention. Through his skilful performance he managed to keep the band's tempo tight. Max C. was also a fine sight. The Hot Jazz Meeting - and they live up well to their reputation at the main concert.

The audience was well tuned on by the time at Aces made way for the Crane River Jazzband, a revived group consisting of trumpeters Sonny Morda and Ken Colyer and clarinetist Monty Sunshine. Their pleasing arrangements and well-known titles from a bygone age soon had the audience on their side.

There would have been no end to the encores if Chris Barber's Jazz and Blues Band had not been next on the programme. His current group consists mainly of young musicians. Barber's music is of what is true for the whole of trad jazz. The musicians' styles are for the most part not homogenous.

They are trying to enrich the music, look for new ways and eventually stumble across the limits set on traditional jazz in current-day composition. In his music for example Chris Barber mingles elements from rock and pop music without staining any musical maturity.

Musical creation, further development and theoretical work cannot form the yardsticks for a festival like the Hot Jazz Meeting however. A good atmosphere and perhaps a little sentimentality are the main criteria. The audience's reactions showed that they had been given what they wanted.

Ulrich Mücke

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 16 May 1973)

Jazz in Life



## RESEARCH

## Radio telescope bears out big bang theory

A group of scientists from the Max Planck Institute of Radio Astronomy set out to prove that the world began with a big bang — and they have already discovered the basic components of life between the stars of the Milky Way.

For the past twelve months they have been surveying the universe through the world's largest fully-portable radio telescope from their base at Effelsberg in the peaceful Eifel valley.

Their first research findings obtained via this one hundred metre telescope have now been published and can only be described by means of superlatives.

## Computers aid weathermen

The centuries-old dream of being able to understand the weather is still far from fruition but remarkable successes have already been chalked up by international meteorology, which this year is celebrating its centenary.

Under the world weather service programme drawn up by the International Meteorological Organisation, the Central Bureau of the Federal Republic's Weather Service in Offenbach is acting as a regional headquarters for the exchange of information between the international centres in Melbourne, Washington and Moscow and a further 140 national and 25 regional centres.

Fourteen to fifteen million items of information are telexed to the centre every day and a large number of specialist personnel used to be required to cope with this flood of data before a computer was installed last August. The computer, supplied by AEG-Telefunken, is able to work alongside the computers used at other centres.

Two digital computers with all the necessary extras form the central feature of this new information service guaranteeing quicker exchange and analysis of data.

Direct operations with neighbouring centres in Paris, Bracknell near London, Stockholm, Moscow, Prague, Vienna and Bet Dagan, Tel Aviv, began on 1 March to ensure a rapid exchange of information with the new and complicated techniques of transmission.

During the course of the year the centres in Zurich, Rome and De Bilt, Amsterdam, will also be linked to the computer. The conversion from data transmission to picture transmission (such as weather maps) takes place automatically. It is estimated that the new round-the-clock system will increase the speed of information transmission twenty to forty fold.

The computers in operation carry out their duties with breath-taking speed. It takes only one millionth of a second to obtain three figures from its data bank and, once it is operating at full capacity, it will be able to conduct anything up to half a million operations within one second.

Another eight million or so items of information are to be found in two further data banks. To obtain any part of this information, the computer only needs some seventeen thousandths of a second.

Speed is essential in the four thousand weather stations cooperating in the world weather service programme are asked to provide information every six hours and at around the same time. Only fast-operating computers can cope with the resulting flood of data.

Udo Krenzinger  
(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 11 May 1973)

Everything fades into insignificance beside the question of the origin of the cosmos and the creation of the world.

The scientists believe that the Westerwald in Rhineland Palatinate would have been a better base for their operations but North Rhine-Westphalia was preferred in the end as Düsseldorf offered a subsidy of one million Marks and the frontiers of the Federal state just included the location of the observatory.

The giant parabola picks up rays from radio sources in the universe. By analysing their measurements by computer, the scientists are able to draw conclusions as to the composition, movement and origin of the radio source. Optical telescopes can no longer penetrate into the depths where radio telescopes pick up the signals from quasars and pulsars. The distance between the Earth and these radio sources cannot yet be measured.

Despite these vast distances the radio astronomers have found that the similar neutron stars for instance must have an unusual density. A cubic centimetre of their material is thought to weigh between ten million and one hundred million tons.

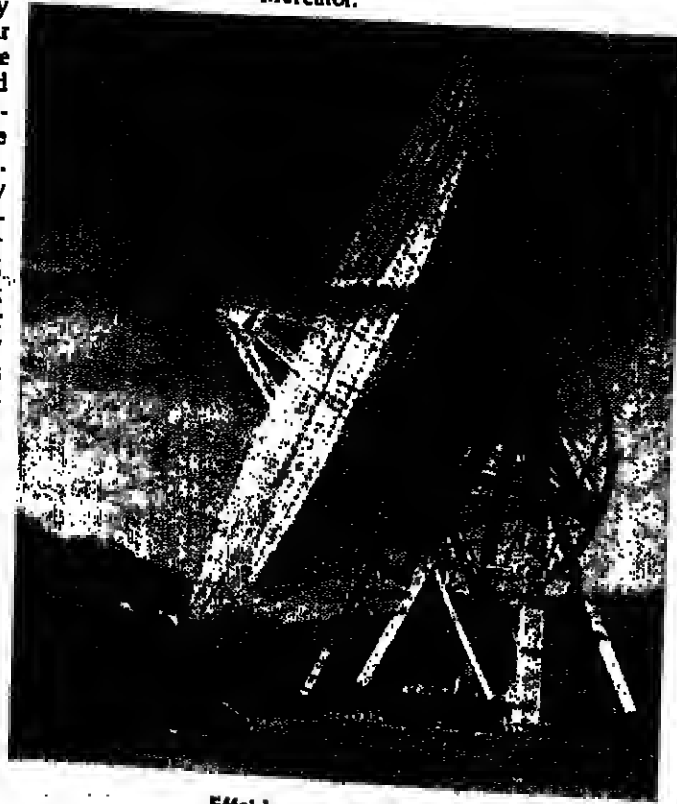
The radio astronomers are also trying to gain more information about "background radiation". Almost all scientists look upon the existence of this radiation as proof that the universe began with a big bang when in a state of extremely high material and radiative density.

The astronomers have also obtained information on the existence of elements of protein and life in interstellar space. By means of the telescope in Effelsberg they were able to unravel still further the mystery surrounding the gigantic clouds of gas and dust between the stars.

These interstellar clouds do not consist of individual atoms and simple two-atom molecules as was previously assumed but of a number of molecules, some of them with an extremely complex structure. They contain anything up to seven atoms and include methylene. These molecules exist despite the vacuum and the extremely cold temperature of minus 260 degrees.

The radio telescope will face its first international test in the summer of 1974 when it will be used to pick up telemetric

data transmitted by the Helios solar probe, a venture being conducted jointly by the United States and the Federal Republic. The Helios will fly to within 37 kilometres of the solar surface. But the 56 scientists at the Max Planck Institute for Radio Astronomy have other fears where the future is concerned — the "frequency pollution" which is threatening their work. Their anger is directed mainly towards a series of American test satellites planned for 1974. These satellites will be transmitting at a reception of wave-lengths important to the experiments being conducted at Effelsberg.



Effelsberg radio telescope

(Photo: MPG)

Passing aircraft can also disturb the radio astronomers' work as the waves emitted by these planes are one hundred thousand times as strong as the weak impulses from sources in the universe.

Their measurements were recently disturbed by a British military unit on manoeuvres in the Eifel range. The scientists asked the soldiers to find another base for their radar equipment and added emphasis for the urgency of their demand by throwing in a few bottles of beer. Asked to specify the benefits their research could bring, the astronomers replied: "We are conducting basic research. Our work is of basic concern to civilisation." They added that their experiments cost only a fraction of the expenditure involved in the large number of military projects.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 May 1973)

Arno Peters' projection (below) is a far cry from the familiar Mercator

## Peters projection vies with Mercator

The Earth looks nothing like the way it is portrayed in our atlases. It looks nothing like the way it is depicted by a new map drawn up by historian Arno Peters either.

But Peters' map incorporates a number of decisive improvements over the previously used geographic representations of the Earth's surface. It shows the continents and individual countries in their correct proportions, its rectangular form is absolutely reliable in the north-south and east-west directions, the countries of Europe and the temperate zones have been given their almost genuine form and the whole globe is included.

The maps featuring in atlases up to now have all been based on the four-hundred-year-old projections of a German by the name of Kremer, better known as Mercator.

Europe forms the central point of the map, despite its true geographic position, the Equator runs through the bottom third, two thirds of the map taken up by the Northern hemisphere. Greenland appears almost four times as large as Australia although the reverse is true. Europe seems almost as large as South America though it is really half as big and the Antarctic, the largest continent does not feature on these maps.

These distortions result partly from the repeated attempt to represent the three-dimensional globe in two-dimensional form. But, Peters claims, they are an outcome of the colonial era when Europe was the centre of the world; the White Man's world was shown to be larger and more important than the rest of the globe.

The new map has managed to show countries according to their actual size despite the use of only two dimensions. Europe is no longer the centre of the world but is found in the northernmost quarter and the Equator runs through the middle as it should.

The new projection makes the continents appear malformed when compared with traditional depictions. Africa seems long and narrow and Greenland for instance is no more than a small triangle.

Whereas on older maps only the countries in the narrow equatorial zone are shown true to shape, Peters' map correctly reproduces the shape of countries in all temperate zones of the 47th parallel.

The new map reproduces the true proportions but it has one disadvantage over older maps — because of its complicated projection it cannot be used by anyone planning to sail from Plymouth to America. It is useless for navigation.

Peters has already started negotiations with television companies which may wish to use his map instead of the old one as backcloth to news and current affairs programmes.

Up Foerster  
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 May 1973)

## MEDICINE

## Sex survey takes lid off teenage morals

Young people's morals are better than is generally thought in this country. Though one teenager in two has started dating by the age of thirteen, sexual intercourse does not usually start for another three and a half to four years.

By the time they are seventeen half the teenagers in this country have petting sessions or sexual intercourse once or twice a month. These relationships are normally restricted to one or two

partners and are generally the result of a firm friendship.

These findings, the result of a survey conducted among 602 young people in Frankfurt, Hamburg, Cologne, Stuttgart and Munich, have now been published in the medical journal *Sexualmedizin*.

The survey, described as representative for the whole of the Federal Republic, was conducted by Professor Volkmar Sigusch, the Frankfurt sexologist, and Hamburg psychologist Gunter Schmidt.

The two scientists came to the conclusion that teenagers are still forced to adopt modes of sexual behaviour which they have not opted for voluntarily and which take the role of a surrogate.

Eighty per cent of the sixteen and seventeen-year-old boys covered by the survey reached their orgasms by means of masturbation, six per cent in petting sessions and only fourteen per cent through sexual intercourse. The girls' answers were divided equally between these three categories.

"Almost all boys and half of all girls have had experience of masturbation by the time they are sixteen," Professor Sigusch states.

Most of the young people interviewed claimed that though they enjoyed masturbation and gained satisfaction from it they would prefer sexual intercourse.

The survey also revealed that eighteen per cent of the boys and six per cent of the girls had had homosexual contacts, though only four per cent of the boys

and one per cent of the girls admitted regular homosexual relationships.

Asked what they considered the most important feature about sex, half the teenagers put pleasure at the top of their list. Its social function came second — "sex brings people closer" — followed by reproduction in third place.

As many as 98 per cent of the boys and girls approved of pre-marital sexual intercourse. But 66 per cent of the boys and 52 per cent of the girls stated they would put an end to any firm relationship if their partner had sexual intercourse with a third party. Almost eighty per cent of the teenagers claimed they wanted to marry.

Professor Sigusch summed up young people's morals today on the basis of this and other information: "A boy and girl live together, enter into a firm relationship, are sexually faithful to one another and stay together as long as there is some love or strong affection."

"After they have had several relationships of this type, reached their mid-twenties and gained some experience in their job, they will conduct their next love affair with the right partner as a marriage and have on average two children."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 May 1973)

## Bill of health

Dr G. Ritter of Remagen was astounded when he compared the blood pressure of the 224,515 conscripts born in 1950 on their entry into the armed forces and on their discharge eighteen months later.

High blood pressure tended to return to a more normal level after this period of military service, he found, and physical exercise also increased blood pressure where it had previously been too low.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 May 1973)

## Eurolab for Heidelberg

Frankfurter  
Neue Presse

The European Molecular Biology Laboratory is to be based in the Federal Republic. Representatives of Switzerland, France, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Britain and the Federal Republic recently met at the headquarters of the European Nuclear Research Organisation in Geneva to sign an agreement setting up the Institute in Heidelberg. The laboratory will cost an estimated 75 million Marks and should be ready by 1977.

The nine member countries of the European Conference for Molecular Biology discussed the establishment of a European molecular biology laboratory as long ago as 1963.

Professor John C. Kendrew, the British Nobel Prize winner, was one of the project's backers and has closely followed developments. As a result, he has been appointed head of the new research laboratory.

Horst Ehmke, the Research and Technology Minister, stated in a message to the conference that the biological sciences had attained great importance in the field of basic research. "They promise far-reaching and revolutionary effects on people and human society in the future," he said.

The Heidelberg laboratory will one day employ sixty scientists on a full-time basis. There will also be twice this number of guest researchers working on a temporary basis. The laboratory will have three hundred staff, including technical personnel. (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 14 May 1973)

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DIE WELT is published daily in Berlin, Hamburg and (for the Rhine-Ruhr industrial area) in Essen. From Monday to Friday the circulation is 280,000 rising to 315,000 on Saturdays. Regular subscriptions account for 78% of net sales; the remainder are sold through normal trade channels. DIE WELT is available in over 8,000 districts of West Germany, including West Berlin. Overseas sales in 120 countries account for five per cent of total circulation.

DIE WELT's editorial content has won for it acclaim all over the world as an authoritative voice of West Germany. Its circulation and readership indicate the paper's influence. The only West German newspaper mentioned in a recent series of articles on sixteen leading world newspapers in *The Times*, London, was DIE WELT. In 1967 DIE WELT was awarded a medal of honour for outstanding journalistic achievement by the Faculty of Journalism at the University of Columbia (Mo.).

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## ■ OUR WORLD

## Festival of flowers in Hamburg

President Gustav Hainemann opened the International Gardening Fair, IGA 73, on 27 April in Hamburg. This is the fifth such festival of flowers in the Hanseatic city — the first was back in 1869. It is a show of blooms that is superlative in every way.

In the mid-nineteenth century 150,000 Gold Marks were invested in a flower show attracting 20,000 visitors to an area of 40 acres. IGA 73 — the third such exhibition in Hamburg since the War — covers 140 acres of Plantan un Blumen, the green heart of Hamburg, and takes in the Botanical Gardens and the Wallanlagen. It cost 59 million Marks of public money to put on.

Experts reckon that by the time the exhibition closes in October it will have outdone anything else produced by any other country. Just about everything to do with the worldwide love of flowers and gardening will be covered by the 1,300 events at IGA 73.

One thousand two hundred exhibitors from 48 countries announced that they would be taking part. When IGA opened there were 44 orchid breeders from fourteen countries in Hamburg showing off their beautiful success story. Never before has there been such a magnificent collection of orchids in one hall.

A million tulips, more than 300,000 pansies, forget-me-nots, narcissi and primulas, 15,000 rose bushes, a unique Alpine garden with gentians, Europe's largest garden of fuchsias — all in the open air, filling the heart of Hamburg with their colour and perfume.

This arena of flowers for gardeners, landscape gardeners, fruit and vegetable growers and the expected seven million visitors will be open throughout the summer.

This gigantic show of flowers is not only an aesthetic pleasure for amateur and professional flora fanciers — it is also carefully calculated business. Houseowners and tenants in this country spend millions every year on their gardens, window-boxes and tubs on the balcony. Eight million Marks a year are paid by



A bird's-eye view of IGA 73, Hamburg's blaze of floral colour

(Photo: IGA 73)

## High-powered inertia

The first national congress was a great success because fewer people turned up at it than was hoped. For this was the congress of the Confederation of Federal Republic Sloths, a registered society. The Confederation has 1,300 members, but only thirty turned up.

The Chairman of the Confederation commented: "That's 1,270 candidates for the post of honorary chairman. Anyone who is too lazy to come to the AGM deserves this distinction."

Nevertheless the sloths had their hands full, most uncharacteristically, at this meeting in Hellighafen on the Baltic coast. There was so much activity they nearly did themselves a mischief.

Some said that all this activity contravened the sloths' statutes, but there was good reason for it — the organisation became politically involved. The meeting was held on 1 May, the day when the working man traditionally rests from his labours. What better day for the do-nothings to work for once?

The Confederation drew up a petition to be presented to the government, Opposition and the Churches, calling for a day of doing nothing. Their proposal was that 1 April would be a good day on which this feast could be held. "That will show them in Bonn," the sloths felt.

They cannot pretend we don't exist now. The sloths awarded their "Golden Boomerang" to the writer Felix R. Fatur for his book *The Escalator Effect, or How to Carry Out a Career By High-powered inertia*. Sloths explain that the boomerang is a symbol for achieving the full effect with only fifty per cent effort.

(Die Zeit, 4 May 1973)



This monster telephone receiver at IGA 73 in Hamburg is a post office information centre

## World's biggest stamp show in Munich

Münchner Stadt-Anzeiger

The world's biggest and most valuable exhibition of stamps was opened in Munich on 11 May. Security is tight at the most valuable exhibits are held in reinforced glass. Hidden TV cameras watch visitors, and over a hundred security officials guard entrances and exits. Visitors who are suspected of wanting to do more than view the stamps are shadowed.

More than a million stamps are on display at IBRA, the international philatelic exhibition. 1,400 collectors from 12 countries have sent their most treasured pieces of paper. But the organisers are revealing the total value of the stamps, show. Unofficial estimates vary between eight and five hundred million Marks.

Among the unwelcome visitors to Munich are tax officials, for stamps are among the most highly rated investments today, and not all have been declared by their owners to the tax authorities.

The exhibitors are as illustrious as stamps themselves. Prince Rainier of Monaco has sent the prize items from his secret closets in which the designs every stamp is kept that was not found in the crown is detected a stamp may be issued in Britain or any of the Commonwealth countries, by the high decree.

The initiators of the postal series, Germany, the Princes of Thum and Za have put their valuable collection on show, as has the British postal museum and the Bavarian postal archives. The latter is exhibiting a previously unpublished bearing six of the legendary "B.I. One" stamps.

The most valuable single stamps are longer in the hands of royalty. They have been acquired by a Brazilian millionaire. They include the "Double Ox-eye" at half a million Marks. This is twice as valuable as the Mauritius "Post Office Blue".

For the first time Red China and the GDR have sent specialist collections to the Western stamp exhibition. If you find complete sets, covers and letters you see the special exhibition of envelopes such as field post from the war and collection of letters rescued from ships.

Karl Stankiewicz (Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 May 1973)

## ■ SPORT

## Munich taught hormone he-men their lesson

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Decabolin works wonders, claims Dr Amin Klümper of Freiburg, the man to whom top-flight athletes in this country flock when aches, pains and ailments of one kind and another start to impair their performances.

This particular wonder drug he has at the ready in his medicine chest for women athletes is a hormone preparation developed to aid physical recovery during recuperation from illness.

It was developed in the Eastern Bloc but has long ceased to be prescribed exclusively for the sick. The women who take it can be as fit as a fiddle provided they are promising athletes, mentally stable and work hard at their training schedules.

In order to ensure satisfactory medical supervision decabolin is usually injected at fortnightly intervals. The women who take it develop a treat, and there can be no mistaking the extra muscle they put on.

There can be no gainsaying that the Eastern Bloc leads the field in this sector of medicine and physical education either. Its female field athletes are muscle-bound record-breakers.

Eastern Bloc girls have grown so self-powerful with the aid of hormone treatment that in Western Europe, Africa, Asia and America women shot-putters are growing taller and further between, and women discus and javelin specialists are also becoming harder to find.

Klümper claims that decabolin, unlike other, proscribed hormone preparations, has no after-effects — as regards health in later life, that is. "The artificially developed muscles are pretty well there to stay, though," he admits.

Now this is a prospect that women athletes in the Western world are unlikely to face with equanimity. In the Western hemisphere women would sooner look slim than overweight, and although athletes are prepared to make concessions during their sporting years they have no intention of disgracing themselves permanently with the aid of body-building drugs.

Hormone preparations are a fact and unquestionably boost sporting performances. Yet they are not on the list of proscribed drugs, if only because the minutest traces are registered in urine samples, with the result that analysts cannot be quite sure whether or not they have caught an offender.

Besides, athletes generally take four-week courses of body-building hormone jobs. Before important competitions they can and do go without. Over the past five years a dangerous subculture has made its appearance among top-flight athletes who really need any amount of muscle to reach the top.

The last major excesses of this cult came to light last summer prior to the Munich Olympics. Highly favoured athletes in field events came a cropper one after another. In next to no time nearly all of them were out of the running. The reason was invariably the same. Instead of listening to their doctors and limiting themselves to between ten and twenty milligrammes a day over a specific period a number of athletes increased their intake of hormone preparations to 100 mg. Some of them lost control altogether, gulping down pills as though their lives depended on it.

Last summer athletes everywhere were training incessantly, and their muscles grew to such a size that they got in each other's way, while ligaments and cartilages strained and snapped. More often than not the whole business boomeranged.

Life has since returned to normal, and Dr Klümper reckons that developments are beginning to make more sense too. Shot-putters, hammer-throwers, weight-lifters and the like have demonstrated a return to common sense by shedding at least eight kilos (18 lb) over the winter.

One particularly serious offender has lost forty kilos (88 lb) over the winter — a somewhat spectacular achievement. "In the long run your body just cannot keep up the pace," says European hammer-throwing champion Uwe Beyer, who is upset by the course events have been taking.

Such linguistic confusion reigned in the Olympic Village that making contact was no easy business, but you may rest assured that the heavyweights at Munich compared notes. They had to do so in order to find out what conclusions their respective countries had reached in respect of hormone doses.

The Eastern Bloc has the greater experience and the upshot of such information was gleaned was that it is not the amount that matters but the right combination of preparation and dosage.

As a result athletes and coaches have taken to consulting doctors more frequently in this country for one.

Scientific publications of any value are not accessible, though. Specialists in Leipzig, Moscow, Bucharest and Sofia are taking good care not to let the cat out of the bag.

Now there may well be enough medical specialists in this country who would be seriously interested in conducting trials of hormone preparations using human guinea pigs, but the athletes are wary, and on the few occasions athletes have been persuaded by their trainers to submit to trials there has been no money forthcoming to finance experiments.

Sports associations are only too well aware of the smoke, but they steadfastly refuse to see the fire, preferring to issue occasional vague words of warning.

Munich was an eye-opener for amateur guinea pigs, let us call them. At least two gold medallists in "muscle" disciplines seemed most unlikely to have resorted to

hormones of any kind. They were Czech discus man Ludvik Danek and Soviet decathlon world record-holder Viktor Avilov, a man with an ascetic look about him.

Muscle pills no longer seemed the be-all and end-all, and the first admissions of having overdosed it were soon heard from Sweden.

Discus world record-holder and enfant terrible Ricky Bruch sported a lean and hungry look at the European indoor athletics championships in Rotterdam in March. It was a far cry from the days when he used to look like a bloated baby.

In the bar that evening he confided to bystanders that his thyroid gland was a wreck, his liver, his kidneys, his soul — all ruined.

Pelle Svensson, two-time world wrestling champion, also admitted to having been horrified to discover that after a hormone course his muscles had lost their bant and his sex life was a shambles.

Other athletes claim the boot is on the other foot, but Svensson went on to name others he knew to be the product of hormone treatment: Finnish long-distance runners Lasse Viren and Juha Vääntinen and GDR Nordic skiers Gerhard Grimmer and Dietmar Klause.

He need hardly have gone to the trouble, though. In 1972 the world's sporting elite was riddled with pill-takers, although the story that body-building hormones were used to good effect by runners proved to be no more than a rumour.

Dr Klümper remains convinced that hormone preparations have a role to play in top-flight sport, albeit a supporting role. Athletes who are kept out of the running for any length of time due to illness or injury stand of benefit from supervised treatment.

When gymnast Günter Spiel had to spend four weeks in bed the size of his thigh muscles shrank by a quarter and he has never been able to make good the loss.

The days of hormone weirdies have been over and done with since Munich, though, Dr Klümper comments. Odd individuals may yet to have learnt their lesson, but most diabolical adepts have been brought to their senses by the sheer failure of excessive hormone treatment to do them any good in the long run.

Robert Hartmann

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 2 May 1973)



Eberhard Gienger, 21, parallel bars gold-medallist at European championships

## Eberhard Gienger, champion gymnast at Grenoble

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Eberhard Gienger, this country's champion gymnast from Künzelsau, ended the European championships in Grenoble by winning the gold medal for his performance on the horizontal bars.

Gienger, a 21-year-old student of physical education, shared the honour with Klaus Kötter of Leipzig. Both scored 19.25 points. Wolfgang Thüne of East Berlin came third with a score of 19.2 points.

Gienger took care not to overrate his achievement. He was gratified but not unduly enthusiastic, well aware that he had been on his side. "The others really have to make a mess of things for me to win the crown," he commented. "Here in Grenoble it was Andrianov of the Soviet Union who came a cropper, for instance."

Chief coach Friedrich Reckow the 21-year-old Swabian student whose rise to fame has been meteoric is no more than a mediocre talent. The reason behind his success is another one altogether.

"Eberhard benefits no end from his common sense," Friedrich is convinced. "That is why he is in full control of both himself and his training schedule."

Gymnastics officials are not worried by his spectacular accomplishments on the horizontal bars. Breakneck they may be, but to quote team doctor Dr Becker: "He is sensible enough not to try anything that will land him in serious trouble."

The new European champion nonetheless frankly admits that he was a little worried when he started training for his tour de force, the double somersault and half spin.

"That was what made it so exciting," he adds. "Overcoming my own anxiety gave me greater enjoyment than winning the gold medal at Grenoble."

He is already on the lookout for new feats of gymnastics. "The double somersault and double spin on the horizontal bars ought to be possible, you know," he muses. "Sooner or later someone is going to pull it off."

Does this sort of thing not make gymnastics too much like a circus act and represent too great a risk to the gymnast's health?

"That," Gienger reckons, "is something for the International Federation to take care of. Further improvements could certainly be made to equipment and mats."

He started training seriously at the age of thirteen. At seventeen he was national youth champion, at twenty champion in the twelve-discipline Olympic senior event and now, a year older, he is European champion.

Mind you, he too has come a cropper now and then. Six weeks ago in Riga, for instance, the Soviet Union held a tournament to which the entire European elite were invited. Gienger did not reach the finals in a single discipline.

Does he not find setbacks like this rather demoralising? "Far from it," he replies. "After a result like that my only wish is to get back to training immediately if not sooner."

His Grenoble gold medal will certainly prove a morale-booster. "Why on Earth should I of all people bant the combined strength of the Eastern Bloc?" he asked not long ago.

Now he knows what the feeling is like. "I realised for the first time that the great names I have looked up to since being a junior are people I am capable of beating."

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 15 May 1973)

Flowers everywhere, with Hamburg's TV tower in the background

(Photo: IGA 73)

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 26 April 1973)

(Photo: Central)

(Photo: Werak)